A REAL CONTEST

With a nice prize open to everybody.

FIRST We will give away on December 24th a new and interesting game board to every boy or girl, under twenty-one years old, who has built up, by December 1st, a checking or savings account amounting to $25.00

SECOND Every Mother and Dad whose checking account shows an average monthly balance of $100.00 or more, for August, September, October and November may have one of these games to use or give away.

COME ON! LET'S GO! and see how many can win.

The Farmers' National Bank

Appomattox, Virginia.

MILL TOWN BANS OLD BLUE MONDAY

Employees' Wash Is Done in Laundries Free.

Greenwood, S. C.—The traditional "blue Monday," with odors of soap and steaming laundry pots, has been abolished in two textile mill villages by James C. Self, cotton manufacturer.

He believes that lifting women from drudgery is one of the needs of the changing problems of labor, and has installed plant laundries which deliver "wet wash" free of charge to all families employed in his two large cotton mills.

"The more labor we eliminate for the women in the homes," Self says, "the better able they become to fill their places in the manufacturing scheme, not only where they are employed in the mill but where they must look after the needs of large families so employed or attending the mill schools."

Self further believes in the adoption by textile manufacturers of the most modern machinery for health promotion. An automatic humidification system in all his plants maintains regularity of humidity and temperature in place of the changeable temperature, dust and disease laden air of the old days.

Neat wooden cottages, arranged along wide, well-kept avenues, have replaced the old shacks stretched along muddy alleys. The houses renting for $1 a room a month, have garden plots both for flowers and vegetables. A golf course on the hill property is open to mill workers. The company even supplies coal for home use at cost.

One standby of a mill town, however, is missing. There is no "mill store." The workers trade with town merchants or wherever they please.

Man Spends 28 Years on Trip Around World

New York.—Joseph Frank Mikulec, fifty years old, a native of Croatia, who started from that country 28 years ago on a trip around the world to collect autographs of various notables, is in New York. He has with him a volume containing more than 30,000 signatures and weighing 55 pounds.

The book contains the autographs of a number of European rulers, the signature of nine Presidents, as well as the names of many famous in art, literature, politics, science, religion and business. The volume is the third since he started to collect the auto graphs.

The autograph book is so large and heavy that Mikulec uses a specially constructed small curtiage with which to wheel it around. The vehicle is left in the hallway of the building in which Mikulec enters for his signatures and the volume is then carried on his shoulder.

The signatures of President Coolidge and all the members of his cabi net are included in the book exhibited by Mikulec. He says that although he has traveled hundreds of thousands of miles, he will continue on his quest to obtain additional autographs to add to his collection.

Cattle Men in Texas Worried by Wild Horses

El Paso, Texas.—A fight has been instituted by cattle men of this section upon herds of wild range horses which are roaming the cattle districts in large numbers.

So plentiful have the wild horses become that in some places in New Mexico they are starving cattle by stripping the ranges of grass. Ranchers have been forced in many localities to fence their water holes against the onslaught of the horses.

Most of the present stock are "broom tails" from herds on which brands have lapsed. Most of them are offsprings of animals that originally belonged to community herds that ranged on old Spanish grants.

Indians on the New Mexican reservations have thousands of horses of this class.

A herd of more than 1,000 was recently driven to El Paso from New Mexico by rangers on the Datil forest reserve as a community project to protect the range for cattle.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE ON GAIN

Emotional Strain of Modern Life Blamed.

London.—The mental and emotional strain of modern life is mainly responsible for the 400 per cent increase in deaths from heart disease in Great Britain and other countries, in the opinion of Dr. J. Strickland Goodall, London cardiologist and physician.

"While the death rate from cancer has increased rather less than 25 per cent, that from heart disease has increased nearly 400 per cent," Doctor Goodall informed members of the Institute of Hygiene.

"The form in which we take our pleasure," he asserted, "is a direct inversion of nature's demands for adequate rest."

The habits of visiting night clubs, drinking cocktails and smoking excessively were listed by Doctor Goodall among the destructive pleasures. His further maintained that "the emotional character of modern plays, novels and films, with their appeals to the baser passions, inevitably tends to overstrain, with results which are reflected in the enormously increased number of deaths from heart disease."

These deaths are occurring at an earlier age than formerly, Doctor Goodall reported. Whereas a few years ago the common age of sudden death was between fifty and sixty years, an analysis of recent deaths had disclosed that "the age is becoming much less."

The physician recalled that 12 persons died suddenly in the United States while listening to the running account of the Tunney-Dempsey fight in Chicago, and that seven of these succumbed when Tunney was floored in the seventh round. He attributed all to emotional strain.

A critical investigation of thousands of cases of sudden death shows, said Doctor Goodall, that most of them are due to arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, a disease often caused by hard physical work, mental strain and emotion.

Makes 14th South Sea Trip to Study Snails

New York.—Snails offer "a sure proof of evolution," says Henry E. Crampton, professor of zoology in Barnard college, who has sailed from Vancouver, B. C., on his fourteenth expedition to the South Sea Islands to study land snails living on bushes in the high mountain valleys of the oriental and American tropics.

Professor Crampton goes as research associate of the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

"I care nothing and know nothing about snails," the professor said, "My interest is in the history which they have written down, for those who can read it, of the processes by which evolution comes about in wild nature.

"How the snails differ from valley to valley, from island to island, and from group to group, is part of the story. Principles of their distribution are to be derived from their layout. When the distribution is analyzed, we obtain sure proof of evolution."

Where Gold and Silver Are Trodden in Dirt

Algiers, Morocco.—Gold and silver "dust" that has been accumulating for centuries is to be taken from Morocco jewelers' "souks" and sold. The "souks" are the market places: Jewelers, like all other tradesmen, work there in the open or in squalid little shops, too succeeding father in the business, always on the same spot.

The "sweepings" so valuable in American and European jewelry workrooms, never have been gathered and smelted here. The first effort to do this will be tried by a newly formed French company, whose experts believe there are fortunes in gold and silver flings trodden into the dirt floors of the native shops.

Sense of Proportion

It's a pity about the sense of proportion. One doesn't get it until so late in life, when there's nothing much to be proportionate about.—Elmer Davis.

The Ananias Club

"My son," said the rich man, "insisted on working his way through college so he could really appreciate the opportunity of getting a higher education and learn the joy of being independent."

IRATE FATHER HALTS ROMANCE OF GYPSIES

Chief Is Nabbed on Charge of Kidnaping.

Albany, N. Y.—A modern day gypsy trail, followed none the less skillfully or relentlessly because it led over paved roads through cities and towns instead of over woodland paths, ended near here in East Greenbush recently when John Demitro, gypsy chief, was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Horton, charged with kidnaping thirteen-year-old Rose Thompson, vivacious dark-eyed daughter of Wanda Thompson, gypsy tribal leader of Bridgeport, Conn.

Demitro was arrested at his camp by four state troopers from G troop barracks in Troy and taken to the Rensselaer county jail while a hundred tribesmen, their eyes blazing with wrath, looked on, hesitating to make any openly hostile gesture toward the four troopers.

Rose, who was found in Demitro's roadside camp, was turned over to her father, who had been following the trail of Demitro's band ever since it left Bridgeport, inevitably Detroit. He took her back with him to the house in which he is temporarily staying here and a few moments later two truckloads of gypsies from Demitro's camp disembarked hurriedly in front of the house.

Detectives Avert Violence.

Before anything could happen, however, four Albany detectives appeared and ordered the Demitro faction to move on. Their order was reluctantly obeyed and the Thompson followers breathed an evident sigh of relief. Two private detectives guarded them the rest of the night.

The story of the events that preceded the arrest, being conversed entirely with gypsy jealousies and customs, is characteristically confused. From statements made here by Thompson and advices received from Bridgeport, however, it appears that Thompson is the leader of a gypsy band that was quartered in a house in South Main street in Bridgeport last winter while Demitro's band lived in a house on State street.

According to the story received from Bridgeport, Demitro's wife became ill in February and Thompson summoned to let his daughter go to Demitro's house to nurse her. Thompson then went to New York to arrange for opening some concessions he owns in Starlight Amusement park here and Demitro's band was gone and so was Rose. Thompson, with Mrs. McClurg and Mrs. Adams, Mass., over the Lebanon mountains into New York and thence to Albany and enlisted the services of Assistant District Attorney David A. Wanger.

Asserts He Bought Girl.

Demitro asserted here, however, that in accordance with gypsy custom he had paid Thompson $1,500 for Rose to make her the bride of his fourteen-year-old son, John, Jr., and it was noticed that as she left the Demitro camp Rose carried a bundle which her father said he had purchased for her.

"What would you do?" Thompson exclaimed, when asked about the transaction. "I good American boy-husband. No want gypsy marriage for my girl. Want good American marriage. Take out third papers for citizen. I fight John Demitro but it was not because $1,500 was too much for my Rose. I want the Rose to have good American law marriage."

Demitro is held without bail pending extradition proceedings which are being started in Bridgeport.

Mexico Palace Addition Cost Lives of 80 Workmen

Mexico City.—What is the magnificent fourth floor addition to the National palace is completed, its cost will have to be reckoned not only in pesos, but in human life. To date eighty workmen have been killed in falls and other accidents resulting from building operations on the upper extension of the administration edifice of Mexico's federal government.

Popular Names

Berkeley, Calif.—One in every 23 American men and boys is named either Wood will yield an average of 2,000 pounds of excelsior. How-ever, the sizes varies from 1,650 to 2,500 pounds per cord.

FAILS IN BUSINESS, STARS IN KITCHEN

Husband Is Forced to Work Under Eye of Wife.

Los Angeles.—If a husband is a failure in business life, try him out as the family cook; fire the maid and chauffeur and let him do their work; dispense with the laundry man and, in general, turn the errant spouse loose to make himself useful about the place.

Some such program is doubtless being advocated in many local homes, following the divorce case testimony adduced recently from Kenneth Gordon McClurg, former New Yorker, before Judge Raymond L. Turney.

McClurg's wife, the former Lillian Stanford, is attempting to divorce him on grounds of infidelity and cruelty. McClurg denies everything and is fighting the charges. When he took the stand to testify in his own behalf courtroom spectators were treated to a story as pathetically humorous as it is unusual.

Wife Dominates Him.

Originally well to do, McClurg asserted that he was dominated by his wife. They spent almost all his fortune under her direction, he says. When the money was gone he took for work. First he started a garage, but it was a failure. Then he looked for work in a department store, but failed to make the proper connections.

"Maybe I was interested of this failure she was furious," McClurg told Judge Turney. She discharged the maid and ordered me to do the work and she told me that I was to be the cook.

"From then on I was a servant to her. I rather liked the work itself, but her attitude was intolerable. For two years, from 1925 to 1927, I submitted to it. At first I didn't mind because I loved her. When it did begin to resist it was too late."

During those two years, the testimony shows, McClurg lived an amazing life. Every meal that was cooked in the household was produced by the docile husband, and he was a good cook, even Mrs. McClurg admitted. Dainty omelettes in the morning, tasty salads for luncheon and juicy steaks to earn at dinner.

Between meals McClurg was not idle. When the chauffeur went away and put away he straightened the house, then washed and mended his wife's clothes. Frequent occasions when Mrs. McClurg and her mother wished to go out, he, the cook-chauffeur upon, assumed the role of chauffeur and patiently drove them about. Had the judge been a fashion observed, he would have made a model wife for some girl who appreciated his abilities.

Shy and Sensitive.

The whole trouble, McClurg confided to the jurist, was his own innate reticence. From childhood, he had been shy and sensitive. Those boys didn't understand him. He hated meeting people. As he grew older he tried to conquer this failing.

But whenever he went in business his diffidence got him into trouble. He would be unable to meet people and successfully put over business deals, and whatever he tried was a failure.

In rebuttal, Mrs. McClurg charged that this seemingly model husband was unfaithful and cruel. She also asserted that she had furnished $25,000 of her own money for the garage venture and that all but $500 of it was lost.

Such a problem, Judge Turney decided, is not one to be decided lightly. He took the case under advisement and that is where it now stands.

Meanwhile Mrs. McClurg has gone back to her home in Santa Monica, and her estranged husband is endeavoring to avoid the threats of other husbands whose wives are the divorce, so he took the case under advisement and that is where it now stands.

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Palestine

To go to Palestine is a great stimulation to one's faith and belief in the great things which the little land gave to the rest of the world after having rejected them for itself.—American Magazine.

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A. H. CLEMENT, Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928.

Farmer's Institute

The Virginia State Farmer's Institute is the oldest general farm organization in the state, having been in existence for nearly one quarter of a century. The attendance last year was well over 1200. The men and women came together to exchange views and get new ideas.

Practically every county in the state was represented. The dates of the meetings are August 1-3.

The speakers will be some of the foremost farm leaders in the United States. The best part of the meeting will be demonstrations put on by various departments of the V. P. I. College, and visits to the demonstration plats and dairy and poultry plants.

Those planning to go will find comfortable quarters in the dormitories for the small sum of fifty cents. Bed clothing, towels and toilet articles must be furnished by visitors.

County Agents are getting up parties to attend the Institute this year. Any one interested in joining such a party should communicate with me at once. Eighteen people went from Appomattox last year.

R. B. HUDGINS.

SELLERS OF BLOOD SEEK TO UNIONIZE

"Bleeders" Want to Raise Scale of Rates.

Berlin.—Competition in the sale of human blood has become so keen that Vienna that the price has dropped to 50 Austrian schillings, it was learned here today.

This blood is used in blood transfusions. These have become so common in medical practice in that city that a regular trade has developed and quite a number of people live solely from the sale of their blood.

Many of them have been bled 12 to 14 times; the record is 18 times.

The Elschberg clinic is the distribution center of the "bleeders"; from there they are sent to the various hospitals as needed.

The "bleeding" trade is, of course, the last refuge of the impoverished. Even those in "good" positions, however, find they themselves "without blood and without money," and the constant bleeding to which they become incapable of heavy manual labor for life.

The famine of the patients whose lives are often saved by the blood transfusions are kept secret from the "bleeders" in order to prevent later money requests. Personal gratitude is often unable to help them.

Recently the "bleeders" tried to organize a union in order to raise the price of their blood, but the effort failed and the "bleeders" trade is therefore still run on the open shop principle.

Sunlight Baths Aid English Mine Workers

London.—By taking a holiday in Switzerland and sitting in the sun five days from the mines of Mansfield and whatever he tried was a failure. and will observe the effect of light for men and boys who work underground. A report of the commission, which has been testing the useful-ness of light in industrial hygiene has been published.

Following the Swiss experiment with sunlight baths, a clinic was opened for 50 volunteers from the mines, from ten to seventeen years old, have given ultraviolet light baths several times a week for three months. At the end of the time the boys had put on weight an average of more than four pounds. Boys of the same who did not get the light baths put on a little over two and a half pounds during the same three months. The boys who had the light baths put on height more than the boys did not.

The clinic will be continued, and the committee report recommends that other polluted baths are installed. Baths should be established with the miners' unions, however, that local light baths should be given under medical supervision.

Excelsior Production

It is estimated that one cord of

GOETHALS' NOTE GIVES VIEWS OF CANAL JOB

Posthumous Letter Shows He Feared Failure.

Balboa Heights, Panama Canal Zone.—That the luminosity of the job of completing the Panama canal struck Gen. George W. Goethals so forcibly when he first took charge that he feared it was going to be too much, but that afterward came the "realization that it was not at all big, but only a mass of irritating details," has been revealed by the publication here of a posthumous letter of the canal builder, delivered to Gen. Charles R. Rhodes, commanding the Nineteenth brigade, U. S. A., at Galun.

Nevertheless, men closely associated with General Goethals in the accomplishment of his great task recall that "the colonel" as he was known during construction days, not only saw that they were carried to completion according to plan and on time.

The records of the Panama canal show that it was his final cryptic, "App'd G.," that settled everything from the price West Indian negro laborers paid for their meals to the principles and intricate details of complicated engineering problems.

Story of the Letter.

General Rhodes explained that more than a year ago, when he was commanding officer at Camp Gaillard, he found workmen tearing down an old building that had been used as a barracks by Porto Rican infantry. Upon inquiry, he learned that it was the administration building used by General Goethals while chief engineer and chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission.

General Rhodes had been a student of General Goethals' at West Point, and when he realized that under the orders of the War department this old frame structure was soon to be razed he wrote to General Goethals about it.

The letter was sent in April, 1927, and when no reply had been received after almost a year, General Rhodes concluded that his old teacher's ill health prevented him from attending to all of his correspondence.

But then after the death of General Goethals a letter came to General Rhodes from a young woman in New York City who had been General Goethals' private secretary. She inclosed a pencil draft of a letter addressed to General Rhodes in General Goethals' own handwriting—evidently, erased and interlined—which had been found in his desk after his death.

What the Letter Said.

"I am indeed sorry to learn of the passing of the old Culebra administration building." Then he continued: "While I occupied the new one at Balboa from time to time. It was about the old one at Culebra that the memories cling. It was there that I had my first encounter with the job and struck me so forcibly that when I left it I could hold I feared it was going to prove too much.

"And then gradually this phase was left behind me and I found that it was not at all big, but only a mass of irritating details. So that the building became an old mill grinding out these details from day to day engaging the big things in the final shape.

"It was there that I came so close in touch with the rank and file; that control of the forces—moving, directing and guiding it so as to secure results. That became the big, attractive thing of the job.

"Well, it was a great old job, and the old building the center of the universe."

General Goethals had planned to return to the canal zone with a large group of his former employees who held a reunion dinner on the night the flower is visible, the leaves and stems lying under the water.

On these occasions nature has devised one of its oddest structures, consisting of a bladder, partially or entirely filled with water. Each plant is equipped with many of those. At one side there is a small round opening, fitted with a trap door or valve that opens inward. The mosquito "wiggler" approaches. As he nears the trap glands in the bladder produce a bait of some type agreeable to the wiggler. The victim nibbles at the bait, the valve suddenly opens, a current of water shoves the wiggler into the bladder, the valve closes, and the wiggler never comes out again. He is literally eaten up by the plant. These observations have been made by F. B. Rose, er, a French observer, and confirmed by C. L. Withycombe, well known English naturalist.

Argentina produces a wild plant that works in a subtle fashion against the mosquito. It has been observed and studied in those regions of the country which are free from malaria during the annual attack or the disease. An abundant plant, like clover, it produces an attractive flower that is highly scented. This seems to be highly attractive to the malaria mosquito, which feeds upon the nectar of the flower. The nectar is largely made up of coumarin, a sugar drug. Well filled with this drug, the mosquito is rendered incapable of propagating the element that, transmitted to man, causes malaria.

Yankee Tractors Win

Angora, Turkey.—American caterpillar tractors outdid German, Czechoslovak and British rivals in Turkish military tests, while Angorans bet on the results.

Reporting Progress

We casually inquired of our ten-year-old today how he was getting along at school, and he replied: "Just fine. We pulled a fake pass and went through 'em for a touchdown, and they didn't even know who had the ball."—Smith County (Kan.) Pioneer.

Subscribe to the county paper.

AUSTRALIAN PLANT NEW MOSQUITO FOE

May Free Parts of United States of Pest.

Ithica, N. Y.—Those who are now smearing themselves with oil of citronella or wintergreen and making the night hideous with intermittent slapping at mosquitoes may be cheered by the news that experiments now in progress at Cornell university may result eventually in the banishment of the pest—at least from those regions of the United States rich in limestone deposits. This will come as cheering in the granite hills of New England or among the sand bottomed ponds and alluvial swamps of the South. But to residents of other sections it may bring the joy of anticipation.

The current hope for the banishment of the mosquito lies in an humble plant, Nitella Flexulotoes, native of Australia. Nitella, as it is familiarly known, thrives in limestone districts. It is a peculiar sort of weed, without flowers, that grows in ponds and lakes. It never appears above the water, but develops underneath the surface, and its peculiar effectiveness against the mosquito lies in its power and blind necessity to exude an oily fluid which rises to the surface of the body of water. The fluid is poisonous to mosquitoes and prevents the deposit of their eggs. Hence where Nitella grows the mosquito cannot thrive.

Specimens Imported.

Dr. L. O. Howard, former head of the bureau of entomology in Washington, recently became interested in Nitella and imported a number of specimens of the plant from Australia. He turned them over to Prof. Robert Matheson of Cornell, who is now experimenting to see if there is any reason why the plant cannot thrive in this country. The neighborhood around Ithaca is ideally fitted for the work, dpe to the limestone deposits there, which keep the lakes well charged with lime.

A peculiar virtue of Nitella is that its oily secretion, while poisonous to the mosquito, is not at all harmful to man, animal, fish, or plant. E. W. I. Buhot, a scientist of Brisbane, Australia, first discovered this. There are a number of mosquito fighting plants indigenous to Australia, and he has spent many months studying them. He first found Nitella growing in a creek and later in lakes and lagoons. On the surface of the latter there was a green scum, which proved to be a bacterial growth, and a thin film resembling oil. This was found to be the product of the plant that grew beneath the surface. Subsequent experiments showed that the plant grew rapidly, reproduced freely, and was easily transplanted. Whether it can be made to thrive in the United States is a question which Professor Matheson is trying to solve.

Nature has provided, in her usual way, many enemies for the mosquito. Nitella is one of the lowest forms of these. If you plunge your hand into the water where Nitella grows and pull up a few stems of it you find them to be greenish and about a foot long. They have a central axis, or stalk, with whorls of short, spread branches projecting star fashion from the joints. It has no leaves or flowers.

Prevents Laying Eggs.

Where Nitella grows against the mosquito by preventing it from laying eggs where it should like to, other higher types of water life do battle direct to the larva, or "wiggler," and some insects even to the full-fledged mosquito.

The most curious of the latter class is the bladderwort. This plant, seen above the water, is a beautiful yellow flower of some type agreeable to the wiggler. The victim nibbles at the bait, the valve suddenly opens, a current of water shoves the wiggler into the bladder, the valve closes, and the wiggler never comes out again. He is literally eaten up by the plant. These observations have been made by F.B. Rose, er, a French observer, and confirmed by C. L. Withycombe, well known English naturalist.

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Poets at Heart

Although we may believe ourselves intensely practical, we think in terms of poetry. The efficiency expert and the statistician in us will, at unguarded moments, make way for the poet.—American Magazine.

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CARRY MILLIONS IN DIAMOND HUNT

Brokers, Unprotected, Wander Around With Fortunes.

Lichtenburg, South Africa.—A primitive street of ramshackle huts is one of the world's most important diamond marts.

Here in the heart of the alluvial diamond fields of Grasfontein, South Africa, millions of dollars' worth of the precious stones are regularly bought and sold. The shacks that look like shelters on a poultry farm are the offices of the brokers. Once a month or oftener, if the yield of the fields is unusually rich, they are opened for business.

The diamond brokers travel to the exchange by train or automobile across the desert from Pretoria and other South African cities. All transactions are made in cash and the brokers bring with them usually from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 in currency. It is the boast of the region that the man carrying the wealth needs no special protection and that hold-ups are unknown.

The primitive brokerage offices are built of corrugated iron sheets, as there is not a tree for hundreds of miles to supply lumber. Each shack has a table, a chair or two and a pair of scales, and nothing more.

On the arrival of the brokers a flag is flown above the shanty. The miners who have been accumulating diamonds for the previous month thereupon bring their wares to the offices, where they are weighed and bargained for. The rough stones bought in this way later are sorted and appraised, and ultimately find their way to the diamond cutters in European and American cities.

The alluvial deposits of Grasfontein have been the scene of one of the most picturesque diamond rushes in history. A mushroom town sprang up in a few hours, which became a hive of activity.

The wild excitement of the rush was largely due to the fact that the great wealth of diamonds in these fields lay virtually on the surface, to be picked up by the fortunate miners.

Work is still actively in progress in these fields and the output continues to be large. Diamonds from the new alluvial fields are rarely more than two or three carats in weight in the rough, and when cut weigh on the average less than one carat. Many of the diamonds mined here have a slightly yellowish cast. Large as has been the yields, the demand for diamonds is steady, and is now more than kept pace with the supply, and the alluvial diamonds have been absorbed quickly.

Nails Hand Forged for English Market

Worcester, England.—Nails are still made by hand in parts of England. Some are turned out by order from manufacturers of furniture after old patterns and others from various parts of the world where special types of hand-wrought iron nails are required. A recent foreign order came from South America.

The best-known worker of this almost lost craft is Mrs. Nellie Brettle, who lives in Lye, being assisted by her young neice who operates the hand bellows of the forge.

It is calculated that there are fewer than fifty persons now living who were "begin at the nails work when the making by hand of iron-wrought nails was carried on extensively in nearly every home at Lye and other villages in the "Black Country" district. Most of these are too old to attempt to apply their trade today.

Quite a number of families, however, have kept the little "snuffy" where their fathers and mothers used to work at the forge. In every case, hammers and chisels being kept as sort of curiosities. The advent of machine methods had practically severed nearly all the business away from them. But among the "Black Country" folk it is said the hand-wrought nail is the best in the world, especially for shoeing horses.

A Dirty Die

New York.—Commenting on experiments in Berlin tending to show that use of alcohol fosters the birth of males, Miss Elizabeth Marbury rises to deny that feminists are seeking this means of eliminating males. "Why should we. If it were not for the male population what would we women have to laugh at?"

Fights After-Effect of Scarlet Fever

London.—Some of the dreaded after-effect of scarlet fever may be lessened by new tests developed by Dr. A. A. Osman of Guy's hospital here.

The cases of scarlet fever that are likely to develop kidney complications, one of the most serious of the consequences of that scarlet fever leaves in its wake, can be detected by these tests in the early stages of the disease and preventive treatment administered in the shape of doses of simple alkaline compounds. The number of cases of kidney complications has been reduced by Doctor Osman by means of these methods from 5.5 per cent in an untreated control group of 310 to .8 per cent in a treated group of 620.

Rotation of Crops

There will be a Lawn Party give at Liberty Chapel School July 21, for the benefit of Peptomist 4-H Club. Come and bring your date. 2t

Notice of Meeting to Consider Rules and Regulations for the Further Protection of Game and Fish

WHEREAS, by Virginia Code (subsections a, b, c and d) of section 3256 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by Ch. Chapter 146 of the Acts of 1928, the Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries is authorized to propose and adopt rules and regulations governing, and still further than is provided by general law, the destruction of game birds, fur-bearing and hair-bearing animals and game fish, and to prescribe penalties for violations thereof, **notice is hereby given that a meeting of this Commission, to which the public is invited and may be heard, will be held in the hall of the House of Delegates, Richmond, Va., on Saturday, August 4, 1928, at 9 A. M.,** to consider and act upon the proposed rules and regulations herein enumerated, as follows:

No. 1. Fishing.—THAT it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture any species in any of the waters of this State, other than in the counties hereinafter specifically excepted in subsection (c) hereof, by any process or means whatsoever except by angling with hook and line or rod and reel, except as follows:

(a) A hand net may be used to land fish caught by hook and line or rod and reel.

(b) A hand net not exceeding six feet square in size may be used for catching minnows to be used as bait.

(c) Any person may take any species of fish, other than bass or trout, with dip nets not exceeding six feet square in size in the rivers and streams of this State.

(d) The chairman of this Commission may issue to responsible parties permits for the use of nets or seine in the elimination of carp in any of the waters of the State.

(e) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to the counties of Accomac, Arlington, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Gloucester, Hanover, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King George, King and Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Prince George, Princess Anne, Richmond, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland and York, and to the towns and cities wholly within the areas as defined in section 3182 of the Code of Virginia, as Tidewater Virginia.

No. 2. Trout.—THAT it shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession west of the Blue Ridge mountains between the first day of November 15th, following, or to hunt the same in said counties at any time with dogs.

No. 3. Mountain Partridge.—THAT, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt Hungarian partridges until an open season shall be established for so doing.

No. 4. Turkey, Grouse, Pheasants and Quail.—THAT the open shooting season for turkey is provided by general law, as amended, for hunting turkeys, grouse, pheasants and quail (partridge) in each county in the State and fixing different seasons therefor in each counties or areas as therein specifically designated.

No. 5. Bag Limit on Turkeys.—THAT, it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture in excess of 2 turkeys any one day and 4 in season.

No. 6. Bag Limit on Hares (or Rabbits).—THAT, it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or capture in excess of 10 hares (or rabbits) a day and 150 a season.

THAT, the provisions of the proposed regulations, or such parts thereof as may be adopted, shall not apply in those counties which have special acts of the legislature relating to the subject matter hereof and therein otherwise providing; and, further, that ordinances of boards of supervisors relating to the subject matter hereof and therein otherwise providing passed under authority of section 2743 of the Code of Virginia and now in effect, be repealed only in so far as the same may be inconsistent with any regulation hereinbefore adopted.

THAT, the penalty for violation of these regulations, which may be prosecuted by this Commission and ordinances of boards of supervisors, passed under authority of section 2743 of the Code of Virginia, and not repealed, shall be a fine of not less than $10.00 nor more than $50.00 and cost of trial, or 30 days in jail, or both.

By order of the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries.

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Chairman.

Richmond, Va., July 10, 1928.

TO HOLDERS OF

Third Liberty Loan Bonds

The Treasury offers a new 2½ per cent. 12-15 year Treasury bond in exchange for Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

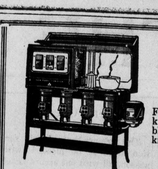
The new bonds will bear interest from July 15, 1928. Interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds tendered for exchange will be paid in full on September 15, 1928.

Holders should consult their banks at once for further details of this offering.

Third Liberty Loan Bonds mature on September 15, 1928, and cease to bear interest on that date.

A. W. MELLON, Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, July 5, 1928.



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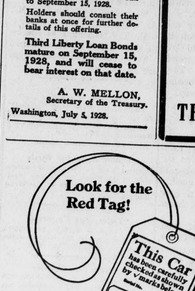

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